Amendment

In The Specification:

Please amend paragraph beginning at page 3, line 5, as follows:

[0006] However, the array-type back-light requires a diffuser to uniform the overall brightness thereof. When the fluorescent lamp is too close to the display panel, the profile thereof is displayed on the liquid crystal display panel to affect the display quality. Adjusting the distance between the fluorescent lamp and the display panel increases the thickness of the backlight. The liquid crystal display cannot be thinned as required. Generally speaking, the edge-light back light has a brightness uniformity superior to that of the array-type back light. However, the brightness of the edge-light type is smaller due to a poorer application efficiency of light. To solve the problem, the planar fluorescent light is used as the light source for a liquid crystal display. The current planar fluorescent lamp as shown in Figure 3 includes two parallel glass panels 300, 302 with a glass rim 304 in between. A venting orifice 305 is located at one side of the glass rim 304 for vacuum and gas introduction. Electrodes 306 are formed in a recess 308 of the glass rim 304. The electrode leads 310 are solderly joined with the electrodes 306 to connect an external operating circuit. As the electrodes 306 are parallel to each other, the solder joint between the electrode leads 310 and the electrodes 306 has to be twisted with an angle approximate to a right angle. Thus, the electrode leads 310 occupy a significant area to reduce the illuminating area of the fluorescent lamp.

Please amend paragraph beginning at page 8, line 10, as follows:

[0046] In Figure 4A, a glass panel 400 is provided. A fluorescent layer 404 is coated on a surface 402 of the glass panel 400. The method for forming the fluorescent layer ~~402~~404 includes screen printing, wet dip and electrostatic coating. The material of the fluorescent layer 404 includes phosphor, for example, tri-wavelength phosphor which can absorb ultra-violet light to emit blue, red and green lights. The thickness H of the glass panel 400 is about 2mm to about 5mm, preferably 3mm. The material of the glass panel 400 includes soda-lime glass such as Corning®0800 glass or Corning®7059 glass.

Please amend paragraph beginning at page 9, line 7, as follows:

[0049] Referring to Figure 4D, another glass panel 442 is provided. A fluorescent material such as phosphor layer ~~446~~(not shown) is coated on an internal surface of the glass panel 442. The method for forming the fluorescent layer includes screen printing, wet dip and electrostatic coating. The material of the fluorescent layer includes phosphor fluorescent material, tri-wavelength phosphor able to absorb ultra-violet light to generate the red light, the green light and the blue light. The glass panel 442 has a specification the same as the glass panel 400~~440~~. The glass panel 442 is aligned with the glass panel 400~~440~~, and the glass frit is used to mount the glass panel 442 on the glass rims 406, 408, 410, 412, 414 and 416.

Please amend paragraph beginning at page 9, line 21, as follows:

[0051] After mounting the glass panel 442 on the glass rims 406, 408, 410, 412, 414 and 416 to accomplish bulk of the planar fluorescent lamp, a cavity ~~448~~(not shown) is vacuumed via the venting tube 425. Mercury vapor and inert gas are then introduced into the cavity ~~448~~, which is then sealed from external.

Second Embodiment

Please amend paragraph beginning at page 10, line 2, as follows:

[0052] The fabrication method for the planar fluorescent lamp provided in the second embodiment is the same as that in the first embodiment. The difference is the fabrication method of the electrodes 438, 440. Referring to Figure 5, the electrodes 538, 540 are formed by directly soldering the electrodes panels 500, 502 with the electrode leads 530, 532 and 534, 536.

Please amend paragraph beginning at page 10, line 8, as follows:

[0053] The fabrication method for the planar fluorescent lamp provided in the third embodiment is the same as that in the first embodiment. The difference is the fabrication method of the electrodes 638, 640. Referring to Figure 6A, a cross sectional view of an electrode is shown. An electrode lead 600 is provided. The length of the electrode lead 600 is about the sum of the lengths of the electrode 500 and the electrode leads 530, 532. At a proper position, a material layer 602 made of the electrode material is formed to wrap the electrode lead 600, so as to form an electrode 640~~504~~. Similarly, the electrodes 638, 640 are formed. The method for forming the

material layer 602 includes electroplating, for example.

Please amend paragraph beginning at page 10, line 17, as follows:

[0054] Referring to Figure 6B, similar to the previous embodiment, the electrodes 638, 640 are disposed in the electrode seats ~~620,~~ 622, 624, 620 and 626 between the glass rims 610 and 612, 612 and 614, 614 and 616, 618 and 610. The length of the material layer 602 is the distance between the glass rims 612 and 618.

Please amend paragraph beginning at page 12, line 20, as follows:

[0061] Referring to Figure 12, Fluorescent layers ~~904~~(not shown) are formed on surfaces of the first panel 900 and the second panel 902. The method for forming the fluorescent layers includes screen printing, wet dip and electrostatic coating. The material for forming the fluorescent layers ~~904~~ includes phosphor, such as the tri-wavelength phosphor able to absorb ultra-violet light to generate red, green and red lights.